The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,675.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
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One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outstation free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, specific contracts may be made.

Ordinary Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Hassard, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	29
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	29
" Goa	20		Oct. ber.
" Carwar	20	" Negapatam	1
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	5
" Telicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopaulpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

Sept.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH 1
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao 1
" Guadur	15	" Koweit 2
" Muscat	17	" Bhaire 3
" Ru. Abbas	19	" Linga 8
" Lin	21	" Bunder Abbas 10
" Bhaire	23	" Muscat 12
" Bushire	23	" Guadur 14
" Fao	25	" Kurrachee 17
" Mahomerah	26	Arrive BOMBAY 20
Arrive BUSREH	26	

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 310 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Bayne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE Steam Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on TUESDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, Instant, calling at the Undermention'd Ports:—

Ratnagherry	Alleppy
Vingorla	Tuticorin
Goa	Colombo
Carwar	Negapatam
Mangalore	Pondicherry
Cannanore	Madras
Telicherry	Coconada
Calicut	Vizagapatam
Beypore	Bimlipatam
Narakel	Gopaulpore
Cochin	False Point.

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

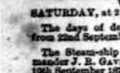
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new, First-class fast Past senger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,350 Tons, 250 H P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 16th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 200 H.P.,) Captain C. Feaser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 23	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£65
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst'nt, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

7 Bales Grey Shirtin s.
8 " " T. Cloth.
10 Cases " Dhoties.
30 " Glassware of various patterns.
3 Bales Jute Twine.

An invoice of handsome wrought Iron Oak pattern double door fireproof safes of various sizes.
13 Coils Hemp and Manilla Rope.
1 Case Brown Holland.

At 2 p.m., precisely.

1 English-built light Landau.
1 Handsome light Barouche suitable for one horse or pair.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m , Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown, No. 19, at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

A parcel of damaged Linseed about 200 bags.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a strong Office Shigram, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at Chummar Baug, Parell.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-named and place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, shigram, horse, plants, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plateware, such as set of dish covers, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor stands, ice pitcher, tea urn, waiters, butter pots, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining and camp tables, sideboard, cining, drawing-room, and easy chairs, conversation and reclining couches, pier and writing tables, teapoys, Ottoman, table and hanging double and single light and gand lamps, carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, an eight day clock, screens, pictures, English iron four-post bedstead, camp cot, Dressing and washing tables, five sing glasses, cloths presses, child's cot, towel horses, dispense articles and cook-room utensils, plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A strong office shigram with a Bay horse and harness.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Preventive to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the rainy time of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese,
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The next CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admittance One Rupee each person, to cover necessary expenses.

HERBERT COPE, Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES H. BYRNE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 5 h September 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, on account of PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SMYTH has CEASED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from the 3rd INSTANT.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

AMERICAN DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
500 Bundles ROSIN,
8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

FOR SALE on arrival of Ship LYDIA SCHOLFIELD from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOT & CIGAR DEPOT.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
COCONADAS,
AND
DINDIGULS,
ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO.

Mr. NEUBERG having secured the co-operation of Agents in each of the above Tobacco-growing Districts, all of established experience, is able to offer to the Public CHEROOTS of any of the above kinds, which for quality of Tobacco, and superiority of make, he submits are unapproachable.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	"	2 8
CAVENDISH	"	1 8

NOTICE.

Purchasers of STICK TOBACCO can have the same cut up if required,

FREE OF CHARGE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.

THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE;—CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE. LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Saturday Review says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Literary Gazette says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Bookseller says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's home hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the publ shed price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW: 46, Washington Street. LONDON: 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Plain Water closets, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Baconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

WANTED.

WANTED, several GOOD SURVEYORS for the FULAILI DIVISION, HYDRABAD, SIND. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and Rs 25 Travelling Allowance for well-conducted and competent men. The employment will be temporary for probably two years with a prospect of permanency for approved men. Candidates will be required to present themselves at Poona if necessary for previous examination. No one need apply who cannot level and plot accurately and quickly. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

J. E. WHITING, for J. C. POTTINGER, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Fulaili Division.

7, Conductors' Line, Poona, 4th September 1873.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 30 Tons of best COALS for the Portuguese Steam Corvette "D. JOAO," now riding at anchor at Goa. The Tenderer will have to deliver the Coals on board the said Corvette at Goa at his own expense and risk. For further particulars apply at the Vice-Consulate.

S. A. De CARVALHO, Vice-Consul.

Sassoon's Buildings, 1st September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL L ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss. McDonald,

PORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Kennedy,

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schnuck.

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

THE Undersigned hereby gives NOTICE that he is prepared for and on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to WEIGH, MARK, SEW ENDS of BALES (when required to do so), and CONVEY in LIGHTERS or BARGES alongside VESSELS in the HARBOUR for shipment, all BALES of FULL PRESSED COTTON brought by rail on the Sidings on the Elphinstone Estate or brought to any of the Port Trust Bunders for Shipment at the rate of Five Annas per Bale, exclusive of Wharfage Fees.

Also, in order to meet the convenience of Shippers desirous of shipping their own Cotton, to undertake to remove bales from the Sidings to the Wharf frontage of the Port Trust Bunders with which the Sidings are connected at the rate of One Anna per Bale.

N.B.—The Port Trustees will not be responsible for loss of or damage to Cotton caused by fire or tempest or other inevitable account.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the following CONTRACTS for the year 1874:—

1—Supply of Petty Stores	Up to noon of the 12th instant.	
2—Scraping the Roads	Ditto	Ditto
3—Road Watering	Ditto	Ditto
4—Supply of Road Metal	Ditto of the 15th instant.	
5— Ditto of Sandstone	Ditto	Ditto
6— Ditto of Coal	Ditto	Ditto
7—Repairs to Roads	Ditto of the 15th instant.	
8—Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings	Ditto	Ditto
9—Supply of Carts and Bullocks	Ditto	Ditto

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd September 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 75, or at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum per share, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on the above Company at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on and after the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 15th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & E. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સ્પિનીગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for the Supply, for a period of one year, of SUNDRY ARTICLES required at the Mills; also TENDERS for the PURCHASE of EMPTY COTTON BARDANS for the same period. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

No. 7, Rummun Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 18TH INSTANT, at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 9TH to the 13TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd September 1873.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1873 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Sept., next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Inquisitions, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Felonies, Piracies, Robberies, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 12th day of August 1873, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the Public are hereby Cautioned against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, *NEW YORK.*

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has remained nominally the same, there being little business offering.

More enquiry for Government Securities at slightly advanced prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10⅞d. to 1s 10⅞d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10½d. to 1s/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 90 days' sight 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. ... ...106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debentures Loan, 1866-67 105
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...119
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan, instalment paper of 1872 ...94
Paris Municipal Loans (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...118.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.; to 3 months' ..... 5½ „
Do. do. ; over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ „
Cash Credit do.; to 3 months' ..... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. do. ..... 7½ „
Bank Bills ..... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-0-0
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 202
Five-Franc Pieces 193½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

BOMBAY has become a city of big buildings and no business; there is no sailing ship loading for Liverpool and the mail steamer cannot get enough cargo to fill up even at £2-7-6 per ton. The Rialto and Turkish Empire have been ordered to Calcutta, the Ville du Temple to Pondicherry, and the Magdala to Moulmain, so that ballast is the only article in any demand.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £1 18s. 0d. nominal. / Oil Cake ..... £0 18s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. } Suez Canal ...
China „ { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at higher rates. Colaba and Spinning shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
27,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
12,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	753½ xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265 xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
16,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	440 ml.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 2/3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	19 1/3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 2/3	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 2/3	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,475
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

621	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,485
675	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,230
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,345
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,220
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,375
600	2,500	600	216p.c	Royal	2,250
508	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,350

* Per shares for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
270	2,000	1,400	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
200	2,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,120
900	500	all	50 p.c	D5 New.....	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
800	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
350	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	500
300	1,000	all	70 p.c	Free Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,100
350	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	700
300	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,900
200	1,500	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	900	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
102	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
154	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart, United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co	25
2,000	400	all	45 pc.	Treasher & Co	625
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed quiet but steady, and prices showed no change. The demand for the interior has, though slightly improved in appearance, remained in the same quiet state on account of the rains. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

650	pieces	Grey Shirtings (f.)	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5 11 0
500	„	„	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	„ 4 10 6
500	„	„	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	„ 6 6 0
1,350	„	„ Jaconets	40 in. 39 yds. 2½ lbs.	„ 2 2 6
1,000	„	White „	40 in. 39 yds.	„ 2 4 0
600	„	„ Dhoties	44 in. 9 yds.	„ 1 14 3
240	„	„ G. Prints	32 in. 24 yds.	„ 4 6 0

COTTON.

The telegraphic intelligence of Saturday's date reports the Liverpool Market firm without any change in the price of Fair Dholleras. Sales are given at 12,000 bales, of which only 2,000 are Surats, and the imports amount to 6,000. The market here on Saturday closed quiet but steady without any quotable change in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 194 to 196
Akote ..... at „ 200 to 203
Broach, M. G ..... at „ 206 to 208
Hingunghaut ..... at „ 215 to 217
Dholleras and Bhownuggur ..... at „ 193 to 196
Sanguinee ..... at „ 200 to 202
Comptа and Vingorla ..... at „ 185 to 186

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

25 candies Dholleras .....at Rs. 192 per candy.
25 „ Wadwan .....at Rs. 195 „

YARNS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, the demand for up-country is as dull as before. The following sale has transpired 3,600 on Saturday :—

3,600 lbs. Water No. 30's .....at 9½ps. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Tynan	Mitchell	Rangoon, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

The steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
3	Hydaspes (s)	Suez.
	Meinath	Calcutta.
	Twilight	Bimlipatam.
4	City of Agra	Melbourne.
	Puget Arrived.....	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
4	Meinam	Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
4	Bates Family	London, May 15.
	Fathe Shah Allum ...	Marade... Jeddah, May 28.
	Flying Venus	Dodgson . Bombay, August 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 15 cases varnish, Abdoolhoosein Abdool Currim ; 11 packages earthenware, and 3 packages glassware, Dhunjee Jowraj ; 2 packages glassware, Soomar Veera ; 1 case cutlery, Hassom Currim ; 4 casks earthenware, and 4 casks glassware, Bharmul Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Turkish Empire, 6 casks carbolic acid, Henry Rogers. Caradoc s, 6 cases claret, the E L S and F Agency ; 7 packages empty bottles, Crawford & Co ; 9 packages machinery, E Freeborn.

FROM NAPLES.

India s, 1 case wine, Forbes & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 12 barrels flour, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 1,125 coils coir rope, and 425 bundles coir yarn, Meghjee Mooljee.
Khedive s, 171 bags wheat, and 6 bags surees seed, Visram Assoo ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 299 bundles nuxvomics, Joosub Hajee Ahmed ; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Parsotum ; 75 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 21 packages hides, 46 bundles deer horns, and 26 cases bloodstones, Hassan Noor Mahomed ; 100 bags linseed, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co ; 7 bales skins, Ebram Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Bruxelles, 1,000 bags linseed, Edward Baudry & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s, 53 bags coffee, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 3 bundles E tusk, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 2 bales twist, Abedin Badroodin & Co ; 1 bundle E tusk, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 49 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 899 pieces E tusk, Nursee Kessowjee & Co ; 63 chests opium, Soorutram Bhoya ; 1 chest opium, Futtabhoy Ahmedbhoy ; 17 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia ; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 13½ chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 3 chests opium, Magonlall Parbhoodass ; 6 chests opium, Sumrathlall Khetseedass ; 14 chests opium, Vanichund Jeeta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 5.

Fagan, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, Deputy Commissioner British Burmah, on leave, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom.....	Sept. 12	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 8	4-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	„ 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	„ 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 2 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.				7 P.M.
Friday.....	Sept. 12	Monday	Nov.	10
„	„ 19	„	„	17
	7 P.M.				
Monday.....	Sept. 29	„	„	24
„	Oct. 6	„	„	1
„	„ 13	„	„	8
„	„ 20	„	„	15
„	„ 27	„	„	22
„	Nov. 3	„	„	29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
„	Oct. 18	„	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday.....	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	„	Nov. 3
„	Nov. 24	„	Dec. 1
„	Dec. 22	„	„ 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.				4 P.M.
Monday.....	Sept. 8	Tuesday.....	Nov.	18
„	„ 22	„	Dec.	2
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	„	„	16
„	„ 21	„	„	30
„	„ 4	„	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
4. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday..... Sept. 26 Monday..... Nov. 24
Monday ..... Oct. 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wandoli, Kussera, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan (viz. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bought parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TERACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—September 5th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. B. Paterson, of a son.

DEATH.

COUTO—September 5th, at Mazagon, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. F. X. Couto, after accouchement on the 2nd instant of a daughter, now surviving, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRODERICK—September 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. M. Broderick, Public Works Department, of a daughter.
DORAN—August 30th, at Howrah, Mrs. H. Doran, of a daughter.
PLOWDEN—August 27th, at Kennedy House, Simla, the wife of C. A. C. Plowden, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENTHALL—September 3rd, at Allahabad, Captain E. C. Benthall, 18th Bengal Cavalry.
WAREHAM—September 1, at Agra, Frank Stanely, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wareham, Government Telegraph, aged 14 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

For Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	„	0	4

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873.

ABOUT a year ago we called attention to the urgent necessity there exists for the introduction of a legalized system of pawnbroking in Bombay, and further experience leads us to feel more and more how greatly legislation on this subject is required for the protection of the poorer classes in this city. And with the information now before us of what has been done to induce our legislators to deal with the subject, we cannot but be surprised that no step has yet been taken to regulate pawning establishments, and to protect the unfortunate people who are forced by poverty to resort to them. We find that so far back as April 1863, Sir Matthew Sausse, then Chief Justice of Bombay, addressed a letter to H. E. the Governor, bringing to notice, with a view to legislation, the very urgent want of a legalized system of pawnbroking in this Presidency. His Lordship, whose experience of the Bombay law courts must have given him the best means of judging of the importance of the subject on which he wrote, briefly but clearly explained how the law unfortunately placed no limit to the greed of usury in this Presidency; that there was no legalized police intervention to protect from fraud in these pawn transactions; that the poor were hopelessly entangled in the meshes woven by usury and fraud; that a great portion of the litigation in the Small Causes Court arose out of petty pawnbroking dealings; and that this litigation was too notoriously accompanied by false swearing and forgery to accomplish fraud, and too frequently by perjury to ward off ruin. As a remedy for all this His Lordship proposed the inauguration of a legalized system of pawnbroking. This letter was referred by Government to certain officers for report; and the matter, like many others, was thus shelved.

In this city nearly all pawnbrokers are Marwarees. In fact, it may be asserted with safety, that every Marwaree carries on the business of a pawnbroker in addition to his other trade, whatever this last may be. He is not licensed, nor subject to any police control, yet the proceedings in the local Police Courts daily show that in almost every case of theft a portion of the stolen property is either pawned or sold, much under its intrinsic value, to a Marwaree pawnbroker. Sometimes these proceedings will show what extortionate and dishonest rates of interest are charged by these Shylocks of the East to the unfortunate wretches who have been compelled to resort to them for pecuniary accommodation; though on this particular point, more information can be obtained from the records of cases decided in the Small Causes Court. By an obsolete law (R. O. and Regulation II. of 1827) all shops and warehouses where goods were received in pawn were placed in the category of "trades which may be made instrumental to the commission of crimes," and such shops and warehouses were registered by the Court of Petty Sessions. This law was repealed by the Police Act (XIII. of 1856) at present in force; and since then the Bombay pawnbrokers have carried on their profession undisturbed by any law or rule, and have fattened on their frauds. They charge any rate of interest they like, since none is fixed by law. If there is the least delay in their victims paying the principal with the stipulated interest, they generally dispose of the property received by them in pledge, without regard to the period which may have elapsed since the property was so pledged, and without asking for or obtaining the pawners' consent. In these two cases, the pawnbrokers here are not restricted or punished by any law, and their position is quite unlike that of their brethren (in profession) in the United Kingdom, whose rate of profit or interest is limited by law, and who are liable to penalties if they dispose of any pledged property within the time prescribed by statute without the consent of the party who pleged it. Then it is well known that these Marwaree pawnbrokers do not issue tickets to pawners for articles pledged. An entry of each transaction is made by them in their *chopras* (books), in the Marwaree character, and the signature of the pawner is taken to such entry, if he can write. Most of the pawners cannot read or write any language, and very few indeed can read the Marwaree character. The pawners are thus exposed to endless fraud, since the pawnbrokers may write whatever they choose in their books, and it is hopeless for their victims to contend against them in Court, since the entries are either signed by them or their marks attached to them. The issue of tickets by pawnbrokers would doubtless put an end to fraud, for the pawners could have them read by some one who could read, and could then, if any false entries were made therein, take immediate steps to obtain redress. In the United Kingdom this issue of tickets (or memoranda) is made compulsory by law, and is, no doubt, the cause of the rare occurrence of any fraud in the millions of transactions which take place annually.

When we consider the vast amount of jewellery which is annually pledged in this country, it is indeed a matter for surprise that at present there is no Act which legalizes the system of pawnbroking. And in fact, instead of a progression, we have had a retrogression in this respect, by the abolition of the R. O. and R. II. of 1827, mentioned above. The recent famine in Khandeish furnishes a practical proof of Sir Matthew Sausse's assertion that "the articles pledged by the lower "classes are principally bullion." It is a fact that during that lamentable period, hundreds of families pawned and sold their ornaments. A large quantity of them were broken up, and subsequently sent to the mint, by bullion merchants. It is impossible to calculate the amount of "zoolum" and fraud to which the unfortunate pawners were subjected by the unscrupulous and avaricious sowcars and pawnbrokers to whom the ornaments were pledged. No doubt the greater part of these ornaments were pawned for a sum much below their intrinsic value; and were forfeited by reason of the principal and stipulated interest (no doubt in nearly all cases extortionate) not being paid up within a certain time.

As we have already stated, the English statute limits the profit or interest, and prohibits, under penalty, the forfeiture or sale of pledged property, within a certain period after the property has been pledged. Even if on a day previous to the lapse of this period, the pawner gives notice to the pawnbroker not to sell or dispose of the property pledged, the latter is bound to keep it for a further period of three months, when, if the principal and authorized profit (or interest) be not paid, the property is forfeited and may be sold (sec. 39 and 40, Geo. III. c., 99). Had this beneficial law been in operation in this Presidency, many a family in Khandeish would have been preserved from extortion and fraud, and would have had an opportunity of redeeming its ornaments, which in innumerable cases must have been heir-looms, and therefore highly prized. The English statute relating to pawnbrokers is indeed to certain classes one of the most beneficial of laws ever passed. Of its provisions it may be truly said, as a foreign jurist has said of those of another law, "*qu'elles sont, pour ainsi dire, la sauve-garde des pauvres.*" In this country, where hundreds of thousands of families are poor, and have no property beyond a few copper pots and trifling gold and silver ornaments, which latter they have to pawn periodically, an Act founded on the English law would indeed be a safeguard in days of trouble. A correspondent under the *nom de plume* of "Shameel" some time ago in our columns described the extortion and greed of usury of the village sowcar, and, *mutato nomine*, the story of extortion and greed would apply to our local pawnbrokers.

The difficulties in the way of legislation may be great, but they must, and will, we hope, soon be overcome. The present system of pawnbroking is an evil under which the whole of India groans, but because those who are ground down by the tyranny of the usurer are illiterate and of the poorer classes, and unable properly to represent their grievance, the evil still continues to exist. It is known in its full magnitude only to those who are engaged in law courts and certain other departments of the State. It is grinding the people into the dust, and will continue to do so, till the hand of the law is laid on it, to crush it or to mitigate it. "He who goes to the Marwaree's shop is a dead man," is a Marathi proverb of striking significance. The necessity for legislation is urgent. Much has been said by our local political economists about heavy and unequal taxation, but this subject seems to have entirely escaped their notice. The ancient satirist's words should be remembered :—

'Jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est,
Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi,'

and a law framed to put an end to the present system of pawnbroking, and to introduce one which will protect the interests of all parties.

As a preliminary measure a few sections might be added to the Draft Police Act at present under consideration by the Government of India. These sections might—

1st. Order all pawnbrokers to take out licenses, for which a fee should be paid.
2nd. Fix a reasonable rate of profit or interest.
3rd. Make the issue of pawn tickets compulsory, in addition to entries in books.
4th. Fix a period (say one year) after the expiration of which pledged goods, if not redeemed, shall be forfeited and sold.
5th. Make breaches of the conditions of the license, and of the provision of the sections, punishable by certain penalties.

After the operation of the provisions of these sections has been tested in this city, a distinct Act might be passed, applicable to the whole Presidency, and based on the principles according to which the English law has been framed. We may well conclude with the closing words of Sir Matthew Sausse :—"It would appear to me to "be a creditable movement for this Presidency, "to inaugurate a system of pawnbroking, not "only locally beneficial to the Presidency labouring poor, but capable of extension in principle "to the other industrial classes who suffer in "the mofussil from inordinate exactions of "sowcars and Marwarees."

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE remainder of the Legislative season at Poona is likely to be a busy one. On Saturday a new bill was published—"A Bill for the regulation of jails in the city and presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein." The objects and reasons set forth that the existing law relating to the management of the various classes of jails in this Presidency has been found by experience to be defective in several respects, and the present bill is introduced with a view to remedying these defects. Under the law as it now stands the Inspector-General of Prisons is unable to supervise or exercise any controlling authority over the jails in the city of Bombay. It is, however, for many reasons thought desirable that he should be vested, in respect to these jails, with the same powers which he possesses in regard to the mofussil jails, and for this purpose the provisions of Act VIII. of 1856 are by section 2 of this bill rendered applicable to the jails situated in the city of Bombay, and the supervision of those jails is vested in the Inspector-General of Prisons. Under there circumstances the existence of the present committee of management of the House of Correction will be no longer necessary, and Rule, Ordinance and Regulation No. III. of 1827, by which the committee was constituted and its duties and powers defined, is consequently to be repealed. At present there is no law author

having for its ultimate object the reclaiming of the waste lands for ordinary cultivation. *3rd.* A thorough revision and codification of the Revenue rules and procedure, so as to define the title of the cultivator and the proportion of profit claimable by Government as rent, and also to provide an easy yet equitable method of realizing arrears. *4th.* A careful investigation of Lakhraj titles and a survey and demarcation of the boundaries of all such grants. Although this important subject has been pending now for nearly five years, nothing has been done towards settling it. *5th.* A complete redistribution of the powers and functions of all officers of every grade in the province. The anomaly of the present system may be gathered from the fact that the time of the highest Court, that of the Judicial Commissioner, is now chiefly taken up in disposing of petty appeals in civil cases, many of which in the regulation districts would not be appealable at all, being within Small Cause Court jurisdiction. The principal court of each district, that of the Deputy Commissioner, can take cognizance and dispose of all cases on the criminal side not punishable with death, while on the civil side it is absolutely debarred from all control over the most junior officer. Thus practically the subordinate Civil Courts are left without supervision except what is exercised over them by the Judicial Commissioner in appellate jurisdiction and by the inspection of returns. On the revenue side a large sum is expended annually in the payment of commission to Moujadars, an utterly useless and untrustworthy class of officers as now constituted. If remodelled and brought on the staff of the subordinate executive service, they would prove invaluable in the administration of the country, whilst no extra expense would be incurred by the State. *6th.* The exploration of the route leading to Burmah from upper Assam, and the establishment of communications with that country and China. It is not creditable to us that we have done so little towards this object. The fact that half a century ago the route was sufficiently practicable for the passage and repassage of an army between the two countries, would serve to show that the difficulties are not insurmountable. Even if a certain display of defensive force against the intermediate tribes were at first rendered necessary, surely a company of disciplined troops would prove more effective than the undisciplined Burmese hordes who originally found out the route.

MILITARY ITEMS.

We [illegible] with more than ordinary pleasure, that C[illegible]A. Lyttleton Annesley has been ga[illegible] command of the 11th Hussars [illegible] Own" may well be congratu[illegible]intment.—*Mofussilite.*

[illegible]ZERALD, Second in Command, [illegible]try, has been appointed to act [illegible] Fort Michnee. Captain A. B, [illegible] as Second in Command of the [illegible]ry in Captain Fitzgerald's place. [illegible]cently issued in France for sub[illegible]le for the bugle for infantry [illegible]stle has been found ineffective, [illegible]ter directs that no more shall [illegible]rhaps the French will next [illegible]sical instrument used by the [illegible]h is a cow's horn on a small [illegible]is disagreeable to the ear, but [illegible]ong way off, especially when [illegible]e.

[illegible] of the attachment of officers to [illegible]h their service has been spent, [illegible] in some instances the Horse [illegible]n requested not to promote out [illegible]roove. This is said to be es[illegible]mong the Scotch corps. The [illegible] in the army, Lieutenant [illegible]ghlanders, in every respect an [illegible]would, we are given to under[illegible] have got this company, but [illegible] to sever his connection with [illegible]anders, which he joined as an [illegible]855.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

[illegible]length been given to the just [illegible]se officers of the Line who were [illegible]d by the promotion of all the [illegible] of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to Majorities on July 5th, 1872. The answer is to the effect that "there has always been supersession in the army, both between different branches of the service and also between different regiments." This, no doubt, is true, and quite fair where promotion takes its ordinary course, but where a whole rank of one branch is transformed at once into a higher rank, it naturally falls hard on the same rank of the other arms, who have not a similar boon granted them. Another paragraph allows that "the promotion referred to did place the Line at some disadvantage, but that the Brevet of May 24 last had the effect of completely rectifying the inequality by expediting the promotion of old officers. This is quite true as regards those promoted in that Brevet; they are antedated and placed in every respect in their former position in the service; but the unlucky ones who were not promoted have the mortification of knowing that when they do get a Brevet they will be some 300, 400, or 500 places lower in the list of Majors, and consequently further from their Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcies than if they had been treated in a similar manner to their brothers in the other branch of the service, and that moreover they will be for the remainder of their lives junior to those who were in every respect their juniors till July 5, 1872. The concluding paragraph says that the average service of the Majors of the Line is not greater at present than that of the Majors of the Scientific Corps. This is very poor consolation for a man who has been passed over by some one hundred of the Scientific Corps, his juniors as Captains alone, by periods of from one to eight years, to say nothing of length of service. We cannot but regret that some remedy has not been found. The officers of the Line would have been glad to take any terms as long as their position in the army had not been altered: the promise of a step of Brevet after ten years in the rank of Captain would have met the requirements of the occasion.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What weight can Government attach to the clamour incessantly raised by the people of this country against the exclusion of educated natives from responsible public posts, if the natives themselves prefer Europeans to their own countrymen whenever a place happens to be in their gift.

I know of many important schools which, though entirely under native management, cut at least as good a figure at the matriculation examination as any school under a European head master. For example, the Proprietory School, which is attended chiefly by the indolent sons of the rich, figures far better, though under a Parsee principal, at every matriculation examination than the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, which is mostly attended by the hard-working sons of the poor, and which from the day of its foundation has been under European principals. It is a mistake to suppose that the students of this school being poor do not stay long enough to derive much benefit. It is a well known fact that poor men care more for education than those who are well off. Why then, I ask, should the Parsee Punchayat insist on having a European as successor to Mr. Burgess? Perhaps the bye-laws of the school expressly say that the school should be under a European, but the bye-laws have been frequently set aside by the Punchayat, and it should be remembered that when they were framed there was no hope of education taking such strides among the natives as has been done, and Bombay hardly boasted a single native graduate. The Punchayat should therefore follow the spirit and not the letter of the laws. Out of the salary which it would be necessary to pay a European of mediocre abilities, two highly educated natives could be employed; and, surely, two highly educated natives are better than one European of mediocre abilities.

But leaving aside the question of a permanent successor to Mr. Burgess, let me, in the interest of those who are going up for the ensuing matriculation examination from this school, request the Punchayat to lose no time in appointing an acting principal, as otherwise the school cannot but sink very low this year. Mr. Burgess during the six months before his departure was a good deal occupied with his own concerns and the candidates for matriculation in English and History are sure to fail miserably in these branches unless they are immediately put under abler instruction than what they now enjoy. I am informed that Mr. Hamilton, who is spoken of as Mr. Burgess's probable successor, does not intend to return to Bombay till after some months, even if he has accepted the

5th September. POST.

BOILER INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Partan" refuses to justify his attack on me or to retract any of the gross misstatements and alterations which he made in the text of my letter to you of the 21st ult. Now this will not do: he must either quote those passages on which he founds this charge of having disparaged the certificated engineers by untruthful statements, or he must retract that charge. In the latter part of his letter he admits all I said in mine of the 21st, viz., that boilers should be inspected; that Government examinations do not test the practical knowledge of the candidates; that incompetent men do pass; and that the way in which the candidates have performed their practical duties should be ascertained. After what he has said about me for stating the same thing, this is about the coolest piece of impudence that any man could be guilty of.

AN OLD MANCHESTER BOILER INSPECTOR.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, 1st SEPTEMBER.

On Thursday last there was a change for the better in the weather. Since then it has been pouring at intervals, and as I write it looks as if we were to have our fair share of the season's rain, despite that the monsoon did not set in in these parts before the 8th July. For a fortnight previously the sky had been almost cloudless, and for days and nights together there was not a breath of air. I can scarcely describe the sensation one occasionally felt when not under the influence of the punkah. All at once the whole system bursts out as it were into a sudden heat and there is an awful depression about the head and brain. When the punkah ceases at night for a few seconds, one is awakened by the like oppressive feeling. At present one can enjoy his night's rest in the verandah as the weather has cooled. I pity those who cannot afford to pay punkahwallahs from the 15th August to the end of September or the middle of October. This is the period that tests the enduring physical qualities of a European constitution; and blessed are they up at the hills during that season of endurance.

Under section 236 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that juries in trials by jury before the Court of Session shall consist of seven persons in the districts of the North-West Provinces. I cannot quite comprehend this Government order. We in India are trying experimental law, and thinning the bulwark between the prosecution and the judge and the accused. There will be a noise some day, when there is a European British subject other than a soldier, a navvy, or a railway platelayer to try.

After Mr. Justice Jardine's death at Mirzapoor a fortnight since, there was left on the bench one single judge, Mr. Pearson. Chief Justice Stewart was away at the hills on leave. Mr. Spankie was on his way to England. Civil and criminal appeals were lying over by the score. Pending the appearance of Mr. Justice Turnbull, late Judge of Meerut, how or to whom the declaration ordained by section 3 of the charter of the High Court, to be made by every judge upon entering on the duties of his office, was to be made was the difficulty to be got over. Those commissioned to receive it, under existing arrangements, are the judges of the High Court or any two of them. However, the embarrassment was set aside by section 16 of Act X. of 1873, the Indian Oaths Act, in which it is provided, subject to certain provisions under sections 3 and 5, that it is no longer necessary for a person appointed to any office to make an oath or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration whatever before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, the provisions of the Letters Patent of the Court being subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General in Council. Mr. Turnbull was thus enabled to take his seat on the Bench of the High Court as an officiating Judge on Thursday last without being sworn. It appears to me that Act X. never contemplated an exception in a case of the appointment of a High Court Judge. The difficulty could easily have been surmounted by the Chief Justice returning to Allahabad for a few days, swearing in his new *confrere*, and then rushing back from the steam of the plains below to the more balmy genial atmosphere of the mountains in the north. The High Court will close from Monday next for two months. As much work as can be disposed of will be hurried through, and the rest must be over till the busy season commences again, which will last till Christmas week. The denizens of the plains and mountains will meet again, when the latter will congratulate those who have had to earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow" and, for that matter, of their whole bodies also, that they are still seen in the land of the living.

I observe that Mr. George Dillon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, was admitted and enrolled an advocate of the High Court of these provinces on the 19th ultimo. This young gentleman is the son of Mr. Luke Dillon, who has for a long while very successfully practised as a criminal pleader in the North-West—I think for the past ten years. The father originally came to Allahabad just after the mutiny and was a contractor for house building and under the P. W. D. He made a very good thing in the trade of bricks and mortar, for the station of Cannington was erecting at that time. He deserted lime and mortar, and became a votary of the pundits and is perhaps as rich a lawyer as there is in Allahabad. But it verily puzzles my brain to attempt to realise where legal conciment and seasoning can be found for some five and twenty British advocates and some fifty odd European and native pleaders, whose names are enrolled on the registers of the High Court of the N. W. P.

I observe that the Governor-General has decided that service in the Railway Police on the East India Railway and in Bombay, and in Madras also I imagine, is to be treated as service under Government, though such police are so either wholly or partly. Why, I was always under the impression this was an understood thing, and that though the cost of the railway police was defrayed by the railway companies, they were to to all intents and purposes Government servants. If our railway companies could be induced to establish a pension fund for their servants or their families, besides the steadying influence a prospect of future provision would have upon their employés, the services of men would be secured whose welfare would be wrapt up in the interests of the service in which they were engaged, instead of regarding, as many of them do, their employment as uncertain and a mere temporary job.

I am happy to say that measures have been taken by the Agra Municipality to afford necessary relief to the poorer people of the city who have suffered during the late heavy rains by the falling in or partial destruction of their houses. Upwards of 2,000 houses fell on the nights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th in and around the city of Agra. It was resolved that the city and suburbs be divided into circles, and that members of the Municipal Committee and respectable inhabitants of the several districts be requested to enquire into the cases of the sufferers and to submit the names of those really in want of aid. They are to be divided into two classes, namely, those who are to be supplied with money gifts, and those who may be assisted with loans *free of interest*, the last pourtraying an amount of benevolence rarely characteristic of municipal resolutions. The Agra Museum has been numbered amongst the faded glories of that station. It has been abolished as too expensive to maintain. When I last visited it, two years ago, it was disgracefully kept and arranged. What can have become of all the tiger, leopard, and bear skins, and the stuffed alligators, crocodiles, and cheetas? Indeed, there were enough to have started in business a dozen Simon Magnuses who could have practised all the *mancies* under the sun through their divination. The museum you have heard is to be removed to Allahabad to be placed in the Thornhill Memorial when that building is completed.

A new Assistant Secretary to the Government N. W. P. is, according to trustworthy information, to be granted after all, but not on the terms originally proposed. Mr. Phil. Robinson, on the staff of the *Pioneer*, is, I am told, to fill the newly-created post when it will have been sanctioned. This will be a fresh field for the exercise of Mr. Robinson's undoubted abilities, and I heartily wish him all success in the new sphere he may be called upon to fill. I sincerely trust, however, that when Mr. Robinson assumes the position of a Government official, he will abstain from proposing the imposition of any fresh taxes, such as suggested by him in a very able article in the last *Calcutta Review*, headed, "Tobacco as a source of Imperial Revenue."

It has been suggested to make some enquiries into, and to investigate the conditions under which Mr. Jardine, the late officiating Judge N. W. P., and Mr. Wilmot, late Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, first fell ill, and both of whom within a few hours of each other died of cholera in the middle of last month, the one at Mirzapoor and the other at Jubbulpoor. Now these places, as the crow flies, are a little more than two hundred miles apart. It will be remembered that Mr. Wilmot had been a guest of the late lamented judge at Allahabad; that Mr. Jardine went in one direction to enjoy a pic-nic, and Mr. Wilmot in the other to return to his own jurisdiction; and, both to die of a fell disease. That both of them carried away the germs of the cholerate malady there can be little doubt. Mysterious indeed were these simultaneous deaths.

The flood last month seriously affected the city of Bhartpoor. Owing to the bursting of the bunds of the Motee Jheel, or Pearl lake, a complete deluge occurred, and the force of the water was so great that trees and villages were completely swept away. The infant State railway suffered severely; the bridge over the Bangunga river, beyond Bhartpoor, succumbed to the force of the current, and fell in with a crash that was heard for miles. In other parts, the water made a clean breach of the embankment, leaving the rails suspended mid-air in a manner suggestive of an aërial railway. The station master of Bhartpoor, the drivers and their families were for some days compelled to put up with the shelter of a cattle truck, their houses having been washed away. Hunger stared them in the face, and the Superintending Engineer was actually about to send a boat and provisions to their relief when he received intelligence that the water was subsiding; the water fell rapidly. The damages have since been repaired, and the traffic, which was suspended for many days, has now been resumed.

At Benares a *lusus naturæ* has been sent in by the police from an outlying district. The little monster is described as follows:—The head was hardly the size of an orange; the face and the arms, which reached below the knee, resembled those of a baboon; there were two teeth in the upper jaw, and a lump of flesh on the back. The mother is a Moosulmanee *fokiruee*, and she gave birth on the seventh month of gestation. This freak of nature was subsequently placed in spirits for preservation.

A vernacular paper of these provinces has been discussing the necessity of establishing a separate University for Upper India. It urges that since the people of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Oudh speak very nearly the same language, and have much the same habits and sentiments; and that since the population of all three taken together is not less than that of either the Madras or the Bombay Presidency, which have each a University, there is therefore no reason that a distinct University should not be provided for Upper India. This is the more necessary, it adds, because the inhabitants of these provinces have now to deal with the Calcutta University, which cannot sympathise with them or their wants; and because the language, habits, and sentiments of the Bengalees are quite distinct from those of the natives of the Punjab, the North-West, and Oudh. I quite agree with the writer. Bengalee Baboodom, howsoever highly educated, never will be appreciated by the warlike, manly races of these parts. They despise them from their inmost souls, despite their being passed M. As. or B. As.

I am glad to observe that the High Court of Allahabad has issued a circular, directing as a general rule, that all judges of Civil Courts shall take their seat in Court at 11 o'clock A.M. at the latest, except during the months of April, May, and June, during which it is optional to hold early morning sittings. When it is proposed to do this, it is directed that the hours of attendance shall be fixed and publicly made known, and that they be strictly adhered to. Not only strictly adhered to, but I trust *invariably enforced*. If there is a necessity for such an injunction as this in the North-West, there is doubly so for the Punjab, where the higher rank of judicial officers take their seats at what hours they choose at any time between 12 and 2, to the inconvenience and utter disgust of suitors and witnesses. In England such a perfunctory discharge of duties would not be tolerated for a week. What a howl the lawyers and all behind them would raise! Why, I have known it in the Punjab to be a fact that Deputy and Assistant Commissioners have commenced work in their Courts between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued hearing the cases before them on through till 8 or 9 o'clock by candle light. Such a system of carrying on public duties is extremely vexatious if not absolutely intolerable.

The Supreme Government, as already announced by you, has approved the action taken by Sir William Muir in increasing the rates for labour on the works of the Eastern Jumna Canal. I always understood that these works and repairs were carried out by contract, but I suppose the department have been compelled to grant higher than the authorised, fixed rates for excavation, and hence the necessity for higher wages.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Jeypoor Rajah has not appeared at Simla yet, though it appears that he is still daily expected. The other native grandees have, most of them, disappeared from the scene.

People are already beginning to talk of going back to the plains, though with what reluctance it may be imagined, considering that this has been the pleasantest Simla season, both as regards the weather and the gaieties, that we have enjoyed for some time. A grand concert, comprising sacred and operatic music, is to take place this evening at the Punjab Girls' School. The singers consist of the most accomplished amateurs and professionals of the place; but to judge from the rehearsals that have been gone through, hardly any of them appears to have taken much trouble over his part. They are secure of an overflowing house however, for as it is there is not a single seat available. Last evening's "Monday Pop" was highly successful. The singing of Mrs. Chalmers was particularly brilliant, and was most vociferously applauded. The concert to-night will shortly be followed by Mr. Cockburn's annual concert; and as that too is to be supported by the same powerful array of musical talent, it is tolerably sure of being a success. It appears that the Exhibition of Fine Art will be opened this month after all. As nothing has been heard of it till lately people were beginning to think that it was about to sink into oblivion.

The theatre, on Friday last, was the scene of some really capital acting. The actors deserved a full house, and they had it. Mr. Masson's rendering of "Eglantine Roseleaf" in "Turn Him Out" was a piece of acting that has rarely been equalled on the Simla stage. Mr. Freeman acted with equal spirit; Miss Minnie was charming, as usual; and Miss Ford displayed much talent. With regard to the Star Company, it may be observed that they are very popular. The other night at Government House, the Viceroy complimented them highly, expressing the warmest satisfaction at the performance.

"Badminton" seems to have died a natural death. Ladies do not now think it necessary to carry a battledore through the Mall every evening in a conspicuous position, as they did a short time ago. Nor is it considered essential to the respectability of a house to have a piece of red rag attached to two poles stuck in the middle of the croquet lawn. And yet such was the case a few weeks ago.

Expeditions into the interior are now becoming the fashion. Though, according to the latest account, the Viceroy seems to have abandoned his projected trip to China, there are lesser stars who are going off every day, either to that secluded spot or to some other point equally remote. It was but the other day that a distinguished shoemaker, accompanied by a famous apothecary's apprentice, was reported as having retired awhile from public life somewhere in that direction. This laudable example will of course be shortly followed by the élite of the land, and we may soon look forward to a general migration.

BOMBAY.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mahomedan, aged about twenty years, suddenly fell down dead on a public road on Friday.

THE LATE MR. ANSTEY.—It is stated that a son-in-law of the late Mr. Anstey is coming to Bombay to take charge of the deceased's property.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Charles Pearl was charged with assaulting a man named Govind Nana, and fined Rs. 25.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY BARODA SHROFF.—A mofussil paper announces with regret the death of a wealthy shroff of Baroda named Motilal Shamuldas.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up to Saturday twenty cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A THAKOOR ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—The *Samsher Bahadur* states that the Thakoor of Hursole was assaulted and robbed the other day by a gang of plunderers.

RAIN AT NOWSAREE.—A correspondent states that on the 28th August the fall of rain registered at Nowsaree, in the Gackwar's territory, amounted to nearly nine inches.

WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad on the 3rd inst., states—We have had a good and seasonable fall of rain this year. The crops are in a flourishing state.

ACCIDENT.—Cowasjee Dorabjee, a fitter employed at the Cowasjee Press, Colaba, had his right hand seriously injured on Friday by a wheel in the machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday one Osnoo Shaikbhai was convicted of stealing sundry articles of bedding, belonging to a Borah named Currimbhoy, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Parsee named Dadabhoy Shapoorjee, aged about seventy-five years, was accidentally knocked down between a buggy and a shigram on Friday, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DR. RUSTOMJEE C. BADHUJEE.—This well known graduate of the Grant Medical College, who was recently admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been elected an honorary member of the British Medical Association of England.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, shortly proceeds to England on two years' leave. It is believed that in all probability Mr. John Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, will act for Mr. Watt during his absence.

ARRIVAL OF A RANEE FROM MAHIKANTA.—The mother of the Thakoor of Virsora, in Mahikanta, arrived here on Friday evening with about forty followers and took up her residence temporarily in the Falkland Road Dhurmsalla. She is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Nassick.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Berar Cotton Ginning Company, held on Friday, it was unanimously resolved to appoint Messrs. Gaddum and Co. secretaries and treasurers of the company, in the room of Mr. Tapidass Vurjdas, resigned.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Raghoo Mana reported to the police on Saturday, that on the 31st August her daughter, aged about nine years, was enticed away by a woman; although search has been made for her, she is not to be found any where. She had on ornaments worth about Rs. 25. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Tulton	Gurtner
Polka	Aurora	Strauss
Overture	Cencrentola	Rossini
Valse	Ella	C Jacques
Pot Pourri	Semiramide	Pressant
Galop	Damen	Parlon

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE THAKOOR OF MANSA.—It will be remembered that a short time ago a petition was presented to Government against the Thakoor of Mansa by his subjects. The petitioners intended to leave the territory, because the Thakoor levied certain taxes which they were unable to pay. We now learn that a reply has been received by the petitioners, which is not in their favour, and they have therefore settled the dispute they had with the Thakoor.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Parsee Matrimonial Court on Friday, before the Hon Mr. Justice Melvill, issues were settled in the case of Cooverbace v. Nowrojee Hosungjee, in which the complainant applied for a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the defendant with a Chinese woman while at Hongkong. After the settlement of the issues, the Court examined witnesses on both sides, and ordered that the defendant should pay to complainant Rs. 34 per month, pending the decision of the suit. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the defendant.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A MOOCULMAN.—The Mahomedan named Meghjee Goolam Hoosein, a dealer in old metal, was again placed before the Senior Magistrate on Friday and charged on six separate charges with having in his possession sundry articles, consisting of brass and iron materials, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., the Municipality, and Messrs. Fraser, Miller and Co., and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 60 for each offence, in all Rs. 360. Mr. Cleveland represented the G. I. P. Railway Company; Dr. Dallas appeared for the defence. We have already published the particulars of the case.

NEW PUBLIC CLOCK.—The new clock for the Mechanics' Institute building is now being placed in its position in the tower by Mr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops. The dial is already fixed and has a very neat appearance, and in a few more days the clock will be going and affording a greatly needed convenience to the southern part of the Fort. This public timekeeper was made at Croydon, and as we need hardly remind our readers, is the gift of Sir A. D. Sassoon, who has done so much for the Institute. We trust that native gentlemen who desire to serve the public will follow Sir Albert's good example, and that ere long public clocks will be less rare in Bombay than they are at present.

THE TOWN BAND.—The Bombay Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes—"While Signor Massa is mustering a complete opera company for Calcutta and the ditchers walk to and fro on the green parallelogram of the Eden Gardens, while their well-appointed subscription band entertains them with music, it is not cheering for Bombay to have to remark that not only is there no chance of Signor Inzoli providing us with an opera company, but that our Town Band is running aground. The managers report that a deficit of Rs. 300 per mensem has been accumulating for six months, and that a debt for instruments brings up the liabilities of the enterprise to Rs. 5,300, which as Bankruptcy Commissioners say is a serious amount for one so young. The managers are of opinion, and I think their notion a just one, that natives, especially the Parsees, who attend the evening performances in great numbers, ought to subscribe more than the twenty or thirty rupees which are now the sum of the contributions of that wealthy community. A stranger visiting the Bombay Bandstand might be forgiven if he concluded from its appearance that it was an entertainment which the Parsees had bought and paid for, but to which a few Europeans were kindly admitted on sufferance. There is a running accompaniment of nasal Gujeratee speech twanging on all sides, the seats are lined with Zoroastrians, who wrangle with each other, in their native accents, or who practise English conversation at the top of their voices. It seems to me that as the Town Band is so essentially a popular diversion that a large number, besides a few leading Europeans, might well be asked to contribute. "Leading Europeans" do not often complain, but there is a constant levy of subscriptions of one kind and another to which they are expected to contribute. Ardent educationalists who want only a thousand rupees or so to prevent the collapse of their useful institutions; missionaries; people who have been unfortunate and whose widows or children must be sent home—are continually sending books round."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Walter Clifford, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the Bombay Presidency, which melancholy event took place on the 10th of last month at Croydon, Surrey. Mr. Clifford was well known in Poona and Belgaum. He was a very long resident in Poona, but recently left for England on furlough, which he was obliged to take in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Clifford was much esteemed by those who came in contact with him, and has left a large family to mourn his loss. His death will be deeply felt by his acquaintances, friends, and relations.—*Poona Observer.*

WELL SPOKEN.—We will not go into the details like the *Times of India* in reply to the *Record*. But we fear there is some antiquated prejudice lying at the bottom of this business. A late Director of Public Instruction used to make positively too much of this *R* just as the *Record* does. But we must say, speaking from a pretty wide experience, that we have not seen better teachers of the English language than some of the Irish and Scotch professors and teachers appointed by the late Board of Education. What the natives of India want is a critical knowledge of the language and not the pronunciation of a Londoner or an Oxonian; and it will be some time yet before the *Record* can point to the marvels effected by *pure* English teachers so as to justify his reproach against the Scotch and the Irish. The English pronunciation proceeds upon no scientific principle, and this is a stumbling-block in the way of all native students. We do not know, however, that some of the best Scotch teachers make such a mistake about the R as the *Record* represents, and we know of an Irish professor, unhappily now no more, whom we have not yet seen excelled by any teacher from the West—English, Scotch, or Irish.—*Native Opinion.*

A PARIS correspondent writes:—A new steamer is spoken of here which is to take us across the Atlantic in five days, or five and a half at the most. The invention is due to M. Bazin, who was recently engaged in trying to fish up the treasures which went to the bottom in Vigo Bay during the war of succession, when the Spanish galleon and French fleet were attacked by the British military and naval forces. Instead of the usual prow, with its cut water to the submitted screw with paddles, and when his vessel begins to move against the water the wheel gives way, lessens the resistance, and aids to propel the ship. another inventor is at work on a problem by which our means of communication are to be further improved and steam superseded by a clearer combination of hydraulic power and squaring the circle which is to produce perpetual motion.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
31 Sunday	1 4	0 69	0 94
Sept.			
1 Monday	0 [illegible]	0 16	0 15
2 Tuesday	0 [illegible]	0 10	0 2
3 Wednesday	0 [illegible]	0 13	0 15
4 Thursday	0 0	0 48	0 8
5 Friday	0 4	0 42	0 32
6 Saturday	2 11	1 68	1 76
Total for the Week	4 36	3 66	3 42
Previously registered	74 57	70 90	61 92
Grand Total	78 93	74 56	64 34

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Walter Grant, Rev. Mr. Hogarth, and four deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
.....	.....		1 m	7 6
0 15 a	8 2	Monday..... 8	6 31 a	7 11
0 41 m	7 2		6 45 m	7 1
0 53 a	7 11	Tuesday..... 9	7 10 a	8 4
1 28 m	7 2		7 27 m	6 0
27 a	7 0	Wednesday ... 10	7 48 a	8 1
2 10 m	6 5		8 8 m	4 6
2 3 a	5 8	Thursday 11	8 28 a	7 3
2 0 m	5 6		8 52 m	3 0
2 38 a	4 2	Friday 12	9 12 a	6 1
3 55 m	4 2		9 30 m	1 5
3 14 a	2 8	Saturday 13	10 2 a	4 11
5 6 m	3 3		10 48 m	0 5
4 9 a	1 6	Sunday 14	11 9 a	3 11

Moon—Last Quarter, 13th, 8h. 30m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesordas v The Secretary of State in Council.—Mr C Pelle.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Luxumibai, Hindoo, widow—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrotton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch; Manisty and Fletcher (Part heard.)

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company Limited v The Colaba Press Company—Oraigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-07—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vallubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

531-72—Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas and Dallas and Lynch.

699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas and Dallas and Lynch.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaludina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowjow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy—Part heard.

718-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalaclina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

180-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Esoubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolsjee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jeram v Tejee Soolemau Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas for Pauper.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kallidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the last will and testament and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley. Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

MADRAS, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

Rank.	Army Staff or with Regiments or Departments of the Army.	In Civil employ or lent to Civil Authorities.	Employed Political Duties.	Employed Military Works.	Employed Miscellaneous employment not specified in the four preceding columns.	Private affairs.	On Furlough. Medical Certificate.	Private affairs.	Doing regimental duty or in Europe or to Corps in excess of sanctioned.	Doing essential duty on Staff under G.O.C. 70th Regt. of 1872.	Total of each Rank.
Tot-L.											
Captains and Subalterns	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	18	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	25
Captains	14	92	29	2	20	1	7	1	...	...	167
Majors	21	35	9	1	9	2	4	...	1	...	82
Lieutenant-Colonels	34	31	7	1	8	3	2	1	...	...	88
General Officers and Officers with Colonel's allowance	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	77	177	48	4	40	6	14	2	1	...	369
	213	1	...	...	...	23	50	18	2	...	307
	97	...	12	3

INDIAN ITEMS.

Buffalo Beef has been disposed of in the bazaar during a portion of the past week. We are positive that one of these animals died a natural death previous to being butchered.—*Arakan News.*

The weather at Darjeeling during the last few days has been exceptionally favourable for the tea crop Had an adequate supply of labour been available, there would have been every reason to hope for a most favourable season.

The Indian Museum.—During August last 16,217 persons visited the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Of natives there were 13,675 males and 2,132 females, and of European 299 males and 111 females. The daily average of visitors was 523.

A man has died in Madras from the effects of a stab on the cheek, just under the eye, received in a quarrel. The wound was in itself trifling, but it resulted in lockjaw of which the patient died. The man who inflicted the wound is under trial.

Bitten by a Cobra.—Mr. Edwin Robinson, an assistant on the Government Jetties, andpresiding at Bauiapukur, was last night bitten by a cobra, measuring about two foot in length, whilst about coming out of an out-office for which he kept his pigeons. He was immediately conveyed to hospital for medical treatment. —*Englishman.*

"Them as Likes Manners."—Yesterday, at the Town Police Court, before Captain Hallett, Sergeant Richter charged a native man, under Section 51 of Act VIII. of 1867, with indecent behaviour in the Town Police Court, by blowing his nose on the mat while the magistrate was on the bench. The defendant was fined one rupee.—*Madras Times.*

Mohr Hindoo Freemasons.—Mr. Dayal Chand Das, banian to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of this city, and Mr. Nobin Chand Barral, solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, have, we hear, been initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in Lodge "Anchor and Hope," No. 234 of England. The above two candidates were proposed by the Junior Warden, Brother Prasanna Kumar Datt, and seconded by the Worshipful Master, Worshipful Brother C. G. Smyth. —*Englishman.*

Fever Plums.—Most people are acquainted with the fact that at a certain time of the year, a sort of large plum, known by the Tamil name of *nagapalam*, is vended in the streets and exposed in the bazaars for sale, its purple hue and tempting size making it particularly coveted by young children who sometimes indulge in it to their cost. Those who eat this fruit too freely are said to suffer afterwards from fever; hence the name by which it is generally known.—*Madras Mail.*

Protectionist Principle.—On Tuesday last, as one of our workmen was making inquiries in the Market as to the prices of the several things sold, a commotion was got up among a number of native butlers present, one of whom speaking for the rest, abused the *Courier* for publishing the Market-list, and getting excited called upon the vendors not to give our representative any information, saying that the paper interfered whith the butlers' chance of living, &c. The speaker added a lot of filthy abuse to his harangue.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

The Mayne Memorial Committee have now collected more than Rs. 17,000, and people who shrank from subscribing till they knew how the money would be spent, need not remain in doubt any longer. We are assured that an ornamental building of some kind will be put up in the Alfred Park. For seventeen hundred pounds it will not be possible to indulge in gilded pinnacles or marble statues, to cut out the Albert Memorial altogether or eclipse the Taj, but no doubt the Committee is prepared to do all this if enthusiasm finds the necessary funds.—*Pioneer.*

The Bangalore Museum.—It is the intention of Government to sell the present Museum building in the best manner possible, and it is anticipated to fetch somewhere about Rs. 15,000. It is really a noble building; but we think, unless at considerable expense, it could hardly be made suitable for anything beyond what it is now used for. It was originally we believe, built for a jail, and had been used as such till the present Central Jail was completed, and on its being vacated it was converted into a Museum, since when numerous alterations have been made to it. —*Bangalore Spectator.*

Parental Feeling.—On Friday last a native of the barber caste was charged before Baboo Gourdass Byakb, Deputy Magistrate of Howarah, with having committed theft of a quilt, and in another case with having stolen some rice and a *fiteh*, which were found in his house. He pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was accordingly sentenced in the first case to receive fifteen stripes, and in the next case to one month's rigorous imprisonment. After the corporal punishment had been inflicted, he stated that his son, who was living separate, had committed both the offences, and in order to save him from being sent to jail he took the whole blame on himself. From the evidence it appeared that he had retained the stolen property with a guilty knwledge.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Lieutenant Governor visited the subdivision and town of Serampore yesterday. The estate at Rishera, at first intended as a site for a locomotive station of the East Indian Railway, but now assigned for a Government model farm, was carefully walked over. Most of the land is comparatively high and extends over about a hundred and fifty acres between the Howrah road and the railway. Experiments will be made here in the cultivation of rice and fibres. An attempt at the breeding of stock should be made, and an agricultural school be formed in time. The special train next proceeded to Boidabatty, where a fine sluice has been made to regulate the outflow of water from the Dancoonee swamp and, by lock-gates, to prevent the influx of the high tides which arrest the natural drainage of the country. The works have been well executed by Mr. Whitfield, on the plans of Mr. Adley as modified by Colonel Haig. Colonels Nicolls and Gulliver were in attendance. Sir George Campbell devoted the forenoon to a visit to Serampore College and the inspection of the civil station. Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner, Mr. Ward and the other district officials accompanied the Lieutenant Governor.—*Friend of India.*

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In the Town Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan woman summoned her husband, who is a sowcar, before Captain Hallett, for refusing to maintain her. The defendant's vakeel urged that the woman got angry with her husband about three years ago, and, taking off her jewels, threw them down, saying that she did not want to have anything more to do with him. The magistrate asked in what way this was supposed to relieve the defendant from the obligation of maintaining his wife, to which the vakeel replied that the woman had voluntarily discarded him, and that, consequently, she had forfeited all right to maintenance.

Magistrate.—But she is still his wife.

Vakeel.—No. She said she did not wish to be his wife any more.

Magistrate.—But that does not constitute the divorce. No doubt it would be very convenient if marriage could be so easily disposed of, but we have not yet arrived at that stage of progress.

Vakeel.—Surely, the prosecutrix has by her own action forfeited all claims on her husband.

Magistrate.—I do not see it. If every time a woman got into a rage with her husband the marriage knot became untied, matrimony would be one of the most temporary of arrangements.

Vakeel.—But is the husband to pay for the food of a wife who abuses him?

Magistrate.—A great many husbands have to do so. It is an evil incidental to their position.

Ultimately a maintenance order was granted, and the husband left the Court with the intention of obtaining a formal divorce.—*Madras Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A LADY.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on August 14, before Mr. Serjeant Cox and a jury, Walter Howard, aged 16, a page, was brought up for trial on a charge of obtaining by false pretences, the sum of £191 from Jane Ann Warren.

Mr. Besley and Mr. Moody prosecuted; Mr. Montagu Williams defended the prisoner.

Mr. Besley, in opening the case, said that, but for the defence set up by the prisoner, the matter would be simple The prosecutrix was a lady of 65, with an income to be reckoned by thousands. She occupied a good position in society, and had a large circle of friends. If the defence made by the prisoner were proved, it would be the duty of the jury to acquit him, as he alleged that she had seduced him The boy Howard was taken into the service of Miss Warren at the age of 11, and the treatment which a benevolent lady of her age extended to the boy could not be looked upon as tending to justify the defence made by the prisoner. The whole of the prisoners' family had from time to time been benefited by the prosecutrix. His mother was taken into the service as cook, his two brothers were employed as butler and coachman, and he was, when out of place, engaged to attend upon Miss Warren, who took him to Malvern. In February, 1869, the prisoner was taken into Miss Warren's service as page, and was looked upon as a remarkably clever child. He was enabled by working upon the fears of his mistress to obtain a hold over her, and by falsely representing that he had prevented a burglary at the house, and thus done a great service to his mistress, was looked upon as a person who was worthy of trust and confidence. Owing to his allegations the whole household was reorganised, and the page was given to understand that he might do much as he liked in the house. He should prove that the prisoner had falsely represented himself to be suffering from an ailment which required medical attendance and operations, and his mistress supplied him with sums or money at various times to pay for doctor's expenses. The first time that this affair was mentioned was in August, 1872, when Miss Warren was at Richmond. There the prisoner stated that he was ill, and frequently told his mistress that he wished to see Dr. Baker, who lived at Sheen. The prisoner now said that Dr. Baker was dead. After a time the defendant introduced the name of Sir William Gull, who, the jury were probably aware, was at the head of his profession. He obtained continual sums of money from his mistress to pay the fees of Sir William Gull, who, he stated, was attending him for the cure of tapeworm. He (Mr. Besley) was unable to call Sir William before them. The prisoner afterwards told his mistress that he had been referred to Dr. Atkinson, who had a specific for the cure of tapeworm. Again he introduced the name of Sir James Paget, for the payment of whose fees he was supplied with money by his mistress. He also mentioned the names of certain unknown French physicians who had assisted Sir James Paget. He further said that he required instruments for the removal of the tapeworm, and also a room where the operations could take place. These operations, strange to say, were to take place at night, and the boy was thus enabled to go away in the evening, stay out all night, and be in bed till twelve or one in the day on account of weakness from the effect of the operations. He had requested his mistress not to mention the fact that Sir William Gull was attending him, as it would damage that gentleman's reputation if it were known that he was attending a page. Ultimately, he was allowed to go out without his livery, that appearance a young gentleman. In the month of July last the prosecutrix had her suspicions aroused, and asked that she might hear from Sir James Paget how his patient was getting on. The prisoner then, if he did not actually put his hand to it, uttered a false document, purporting to come from Sir J. Paget, and stating that the boy was cured of his illness, but being still weak required nourishments and stimulants, and also change of air and scene. The letter did not appear to have been written by the prisoner; it was in a woman's handwriting, and was, perhaps, done by some one who had dealings with the prisoner. Not being satisfied with the letter, Miss Warren applied directly to Sir W. Gull and Sir J. Paget, and had replies, stating that they knew nothing of the case. A warrant was then applied for, and the prisoner was apprehended.

Miss Warren was then called and deposed that she was a single lady, living at 5, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. Her income was £1,700 a year. Three years ago the boy Howard was recommended as a page, and [illegible] some time after he came to her he conducted himself remarkably well, and was very truthful. After he had been with her about a year, she was told of an attempted burglary, when she believed the boy had displayed great courage in her defence. Prisoner's mother was in her service for about a year as cook, and one of his brothers was engaged as coachman, while the other was taken in to fill a vacancy during the time she was without a butler. She remembered, when at Richmond residing with Miss Askew, that the boy went out for a ride on a pony, and came back, saying he was ill, and had called on Dr. Baker, at Sheen-gate, who told him he was very poorly, and would have to come again. He went several times, and when they left Richmond, he stated Dr. Baker had said he had better come down again, as it would only cost the fare by omnibus. (Referring to a book she held in her hand, in which she had made certain entries, witness showed considerable eagerness to explain when, how, and where the entries were made, relating to the payments for "Walter's doctor." She was continually stopped both by the counsel and the judge, and caused amusement by her excited manner of giving evidence, which she explained by observing, "I'm so frightened that I really don't know what I'm doing.") After leaving Richmond prisoner told her on several occasions that he wanted to go there to see the doctor, and he went, she paying him whatever he charged. On one occasion, on the 28th of October, 1872, the boy said, on coming back from Richmond, "I must be very ill, ma'am, they had three doctors to see me, and Gull amongst the rest." Witness said, "You must be very ill indeed. You had better go to Sir W. Gull, with my compliments, and say I should be glad if he would charitably undertake your case, because you are not my son, and it would be less expensive than having Sir W. Gull at the house." He went, and came back with Sir W. Gull's compliments, saying he would comply if she did not mention it to any one, because if she did it would injure him in his profession, and ruin his reputation with the Prince of Wales. Witness replied, "Certainly not, I will not mention it; I will keep it quite quite." She asked if she could not go and see Sir W. Gull. The prisoner said, "No, he does not want to see you." There was an entry of £6 6s. between the 8th and the 13th of June. Sir Joseph Gull—no, Sir James Gull——

Mr. Besley—You should not make mistakes in Christian names.

Witness—I am so frightened. I'm in quite an agony.

Mr. Montagu Williams—There is nothing in my learned friend to be frightened at; he is a most lamb-like person. (Laughter.)

Witness continued—The boy subsequently stated that Sir W. Gull referred him to Dr. Atkinson, who had undertaken his case, as Sir W. Gull could not cure tapeworm. There was an entry in her diary in Nov. for £1 1s. for Dr. Atkinson, and later on, on Nov. 30, £7 7s. for Drs. Gull and Atkinson. After that Sir W. Gull seemed to have left the case, as there was an entry in the early part of Dec., £7 7s. for Dr. Atkinson, and two other subsequent entries, one for £5 5s. for the same gentleman. At the end of Dec. there was an entry of 16s. for a room "for Walter's doctor." Prisoner stated that Dr. Atkinson, who lived out of town, had said it would be better for him to come up to London, and witness could engage a room, as certain instruments were used in the cure of his disease (tapeworm), and it was necessary to have a room where these instruments could be used. The witness proceeded to read from her diary the various sums expended for medical fees, rooms, and one amount of £7 7s for an instrument which was required. Prisoner told her that Sir James Paget was going to operate upon him for tapeworm on the spine. (Laughter.) On some occasions he was away for two or three days at a time, and he said that he was kept by the doctors. On the 14th of April there was an entry in the diary of £5 5s for chloroform; on the 23rd of April there was another entry of £5 5s "for Walter's doctor" On May 3rd there was an entry of £10 10s; on May 7 there was another entry of £17s; on the 8th, £1 11s 6d. On the 9th there was another entry of £5 5s for rooms for doctors and going to Surbiton. On the 10th there was another entry of £10 10s; on the 13th, £2 2s; on the 14th, £5 5s; on the 18th, £5 5s; on the 22nd, £2 2s; on the 27th, £8; on the 31st, £5 5s. In June, on the 5th, £1 1s; and for rooms, £5 5s. In June there was an item for goat's milk, which had been recommended to her for Walter by a friend from Italy. Witness continued to give the dates of certain other payments for rooms, doctors, physicians, and general medical expenses, and stated that she entirely believed all the statements made by the prisoner.

Mr. Besley here handed a letter to the witness, purporting to be written by Sir James Paget.

Witness said she had often wished to have a letter from Sir James Paget to satisfy her friends, although she quite believed all the statements herself. He brought her the letter and said that Sir James Paget wished him not to show it except to two friends. She had taught the prisoner to write to some extent, and the letter was not in his handwriting. She had her doubts as to the letter being written by Sir J. Paget, and she was communicated with by Mr. Wright, who went to the police-station about it. The prisoner gave her notice to leave two days after he gave her the letter, but when she went away to Surrey she gave orders that he should not be turned out into the street, but should be allowed his bed and board. He was sometimes out very late at night, and he said it suited the disease to be treated at night, and the doctors wanted to have the room to themselves.

Mr. Besley—As he has made the statement, I am bound to ask you. Is it true that you owe the prisoner £300?

Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Besley—Is it true that you seduced the prisoner?

Witness—Solemnly not.

Mr. Montagu Williams suggested that the medical evidence should be taken, to allow the medical gentlemen to leave.

Sir James Paget was then called. He said he had never seen the prisoner until he saw him at the police-court. He never saw him with Dr. Gull, nor was any fee paid him at any time for treatment to the boy. The letter handed to him was not in his handwriting, nor was the handwriting known to him.

Dr. Atkinson, of Surbiton, stated that he had never seen the prisoner before. Had never received any fees from him, or money for instruments purchased. He had never had anything to do with him. There was no doctor of the same name in Surbiton.

Miss Warren again entered the witness-box, and, in answer to Mr. Besley, stated that when the prisoner first came to her house he first of all slept in a room on the top floor, but that after the burglary he slept on the same floor as she did, as she thought it would be a protection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams—She was 65 years of age, and had always been in the habit of managing her own affairs. The boy was 11 years of age when she took him into her employ. On his statement that there was some fear of a burglary, she was advised by a clergyman—a friend of hers—to turn away all her servants, which she did, on the faith of the boy's statement.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Had he latterly a room adjoining yours, and communicating with it by a door, on the second floor?

Witness—Yes; with a great box against the door. (Laughter.) The boy entered her service in 1869, and about a year after, or at the time of the burglary, she had him removed to the room adjoining hers. She had a policeman in the house, and as soon as prisoner's sister left, and she had no one next her room, she had him there, because she preferred to have some one sleeping near at hand. At that time the boy's brother, Daniel Howard, and his wife, and a police-constable, were in the house; but she thought it more comfortable to have some one on the same floor. She never gave the boy any money in the presence of any one. The page who preceded the boy Howard was named Bobby Freeman, and he was in court. She did not know why he left, except that it was because he wanted to go [illegible] the stable. His father did not like him away because it was ruining the boy.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Will you swear that?

Witness—I will not swear anything, because I don't remember.

Mr. Montagu Williams, referring to the evidence given at the police court, said that the witness had said that Freeman's father had taken him away because she was bringing him up badly.

Witness explained that she did answer so at the police court, because when she was cross-questioned she had a glimmer that something was said about her spoiling the boy. Her own doctor was a Mr. Forbes, and she did not call him in, because she thought he would not have liked to have a case where Sir W Gull was called in.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Were you in the habit of allowing your page, Henry Freeman, to go out riding?

Witness—No.

What is the meaning of this entry in the diary (showing diary) ?—The entry is "Dr.—riding (Henry)."

What does that mean?—I don't know. I have not the least idea.

This was on the 27th of November, 1869. Do you still adhere to the statement that this boy came into your service in February, 1869?—On reference to her diary witness stated that the boy Walter came into her service in 1870, and not in 1869.

When you were before the magistrate did you swear that Henry never went to a doctor, and you never paid any doctor for him?—If I did it was incorrect, but I have not the slightest remembrance of it.

What wages did you pay Henry?—I think I gave him 13s 4d per month, the same as Walter.

Did you clothe him?—I gave him his livery.

Here is an entry for professors and music?—That is for musicians who played at my little parties.

Will you look at that entry, and tell me what it means, Did you ever give Walter a watch?—No, never. I gave my coachman a watch, because he lost his when out driving.

Tell us what the entry is.—Unless it is some shillings lent to Walter for a watch or for repairing his watch, I don't know what it means.

The Judge—What is the amount?

Witness—£3 15s. The amount for the watch was 6s, and the £3 15s was for housekeeping.

Mr. Besley suggested that the jury should see the book.

Mr. Montagu Williams said the jury would see the book when he had done with it. Turning to the witness he asked whether the prisoner slept in the same room all the time.

Witness—He did not like the top room, as he was afraid of ghosts.

Mr. Montagu Williams—And is that the young gentleman whom you took to protect you from burglars?

Witness went on to explain that the boy never went out in her livery. She did not know if he went in evening dress. He was sometimes out for a whole night, and sometimes away for three days and nights. She did on one occasion give him 2s for a pony ride at Richmond.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Did he at any time say to you, "As you have paid for me so much money, never mind my wages?"

Witness—He did.

Did you ever give him money to pay the other servants?—His mother and sisters, but not the others.

Have you trusted him with £100 to your bankers?—I may have trusted him with £50 or £60.

Did you ever call him a dear boy?—Yes.

Did you ever kiss him?—Yes.

Witness stated that she had some doubts about a £5 note, and after questioning him he answered her satisfactorily, and she threw her arms around his neck and said, "Thank God, you are honest," and kissed him. On another occasion she kissed him, and the tears ran down her face, but she could not remember what it was about.

He had kissed her. He once kissed her face, and she said, "Walter, I won't have you kiss my face; you may kiss my hand as much as you like."

Mr. Montagu Williams—Was not his brother in the room?

Witness—I don't recollect.

Did you not say, "Don't, Walter, Jem's in the room?"—He says so.

Will you swear you did not?—I will not swear anything about it.

Have you ever said this, very possibly my friends want me to send you away because you have too much control over the house, but I want you to stay with me?"—I may have said that. Lady Mary Some-one—a lady whose name I do not wish to mention—suggested that I should inform Dr. Gull that my page had a tapeworm.

Are you fond of poetry?—I see you are prepared with the lines.

Mr. Motagu Williams read from a paper some lines from "The last Rose of Summer," which the witness said she had sung to the boy because he played the air on the concertina.

Did he ever sing to you "My Jane, my Jane, my pretty Jane" (Laughter.)—No.

What did he sing?—"We will gather by the River," which was one of his hymns.

Did he ever sing, "If ever I cease to love?" (Laughter) Did you ever hear him sing, "May old maids be blest with twins, if ever I cease to love?' (Roars of Laughter.)—I have heard him singing it about the house.

Did you ever play to him on the piano?—Yes; I have played to him a favourite air three times.

Did he ever play on your piano?—I have told him to go down, as I would not have him playing on my piano.

Did his mother ever say to you that you had ruined her child?—Yes.

Handing the witness the depositions taken at the police-court, Mr. Williams asked if she remembered the boy saying to her, "What the—did you tell my mother about Sir J. Paget for? I know nothing about him or any other Paget." Witness, in reply, said she did not recollect anything about that. The boy's mother shortly before he left said that she (Miss Warren) had corrupted him, but as she knew it was not so she took no notice of it. She may have said in court that it was on account of her complaining of the way in which her son was corrupted that Mrs. Howard was discharged.

Mr. Besley complained that the witness was not permitted to explain the answers to the questions put to her by his learned friend.

The Judge ruled that she could explain her answers.

Witness then stated that the boy's mother came to her and complained that she had found him on the previous night in bed company, and that he had not been to the doctor's. The mother said he had nothing the matter with him, and he should not go to the doctor's again. When she went away out of town to Guildford she left the boy on the premises. She discharged a butler named Adams, because he had introduced Walter to bad company. Mr. Wright had complained to her towards the end that she had given the boy too much money. She did not know of any money being offered to the boy to go to America. She did say to the boy, "Do not go to America; you are safer here in my house; stay in my service." That was before the fraud was discovered. The prisoner said he was going to America that night, as he was a lost boy, and she then said, "Never lost, if you are sorry for what you have done." Then his mother came in, and explained the case. She understood he was going to America with a girl, and after his mother had said she wanted him to be sent to Lord Townshend, as he had been found in bad company, witness thought he was better in her house than in America.

Did you ever tell him to get off the carriage and have a run?—I often did so.

Did he ever say to you, when you asked him to do so, "No, thank you, my darling?"—I don't remember.

Will you swear he never did?—I will not swear about it. I don't remember. She never told Eliza Howard, the prisoner's sister, that his mother did not give him enough candle, and she had to go into his room to give him some. On looking at the depositions she saw that she had declined to swear one thing or another. She would now swear that she had never said so. Walter had never been in her room while she was dressing. When he came up to her room with a message, she always told him to go down stairs. He had put his head into the room. She did not remember once, when James Howard came up to her room, saying "All right, Walter," or saying afterwards, "My God, it's Jem." She would not swear about it, as she declined to swear to anything she did not recollect. On one occasion, Dr. Lewis, her landlord, suggested that the boy had tapeworm. She had wiped his face with a napkin when he had a fit. He had had several fits, and she was told that on one occasion he fell down the area steps. The boy might have come into her room in his trousers, shirt, and boots. She said, "Mr. Howard, what does this mean?" and was much displeased. When the boy first came into the house he brought her his portrait, which she put on the drawing room table. When he went to the country or to the doctor's he sometimes gave her a bouquet.

At this stage, the Court adjourned.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON THE NILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I enclose the copy of a letter I have this morning received from Sir Samuel Baker, convinced that its contents will be interesting to the public, and especially so to the many anxious friends of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker.

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN W. LARKING.

The Firs, Lee, Kent, Aug. 11.

Ismailia, April 29, 1873, N. lat. 4·54

My dear Larking,—I returned here from the interior on the 1st inst., after an absence of 15 months. "I have been more than two years without European news. Egypt now extends to the Equator. The Albert Nyanza is one sheet of water, including the Tanganyika Lake. You may imagine the future results of steam navigation! But as to carrying Samuda's vessels in their heavy sections without carts and camels, you might as well move St. Paul's Cathedral in" wheelbarrows.

The Englishman have constructed the 168-ton steamer here as the only class of steamer that can pass the Bahr Giraffe; this is a great [illegible] from and to Messrs. Samuda and Pene. The other steamers must wait until camels shall be sent up from Khartoom.

There must be a general reform in the Soudan before any great work can be accomplished; there are no boats fit for the long river voyage, and everything becomes ruined from exposure to the weather before it arrives here.

There are large quantities of ivory here that we cannot ship for want of vessels.

When I see the Viceroy I shall be able to manage matters for the future.

I have laid good foundations, and I have fought hard against many enemies with an absurdly small force, resulting in annexation of all countries, including Unyoro, which extends to the Equator.

Not only have I had to contend with the natives, but the so-called traders broke into open rebellion and attacked the Government troops treacherously, in force, when in the interior. These I routed with the loss of half their party.

My entire party was in danger of destruction by poison when in Unyoro. This diabolical attempt was made by the King, who attacked us with immense forces on the following morning at daybreak. I had only 105 men, but we gained the battle of Masindi and annexed the country.

I have established stations and forts, and the countries are in the hands of the Government.

The natives pay their taxes cheerfully throughout large districts. The officers and troops are in good health and spirits.

The slave trade of the White Nile is suppressed and my work is over.

Lady Baker has accompanied me throughout the journey, with great fatigue, having had to march on foot for great distances, amid constant fighting for seven consecutive days. We have, thank God, been always in good health, and the troops have not suffered much loss of life considering the exposure. In 15 months I only lost one man from sickness out of 212.

The Englishmen are all pretty well, but I have to lament the loss of poor Mr. Higgenbotham, who was my able assistant.

We are now waiting for a rise in the Nile for the start to Khartoom, where I shall post this letter. With many kind regard from my wife, &c.

Very sincerely yours,
SAMUEL BAKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—As the accompanying letter, which has just reached me from Sir Samuel Baker, contains intelligence of a much later date than is furnished in the communication to Mr. Larking which is printed in *The Times* of to-day, I venture to think it may prove of interest to the public.

The enclosure to Sir Samuel's letter, which was addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, and which I have accordingly handed to Sir Bartle Frere for communication to the Royal Geographical Society, gives a very graphic account of the hostilities with Kabrega and the slave dealers, which led to those sinister stories regarding the fate of the Baker Expedition that were circulated in Alexandria a few months ago; and the letter also contained an abstract of the information furnished to Sir Samuel Baker by native merchants of Karagwé as to the junction of Lake Tanganyika with the Albert Nyanza, so as to form one body of water. This information, however convincing to Sir Samuel Baker at the time, cannot, of course, hold its ground against the positive evidence to the contrary since acquired by Livingstone and Stanley; and, indeed, it will be seen from the letter now published that when Baker, on his arrival at Khartoom, learnt of Livingstone's visit to north end of Tanganyika without discovering any outlet, he was rather inclined to mistrust the statement of his African informants.

From the route which Baker gives it would seem that the merchants sailing down the Albert Nyanza left the Lake at M'pororo to pass in two days' march to Karagwé, and then retraced their steps westward to the Ruanda or Loanda, which they supposed to be a continuation of the Albert Nyanza, and by which they descended into Tanganyika.

It is not so easy to explain the statement of the Uganda envoys that there was a continuous water passage from Ujiji to the north end of the Albert Lake, but it cannot be accepted in the face of Livingstone's discovery that the river at the north end of Tanganyika is an affluent, and not an effluent.

It is to be hoped that Sir Samuel Baker will reach England in time to discuss this very interesting question at the approaching meeting of the British Association at Bradford.

H. C. RAWLINSON.

"Khartoom, July 2, 1873.

"My dear Rawlinson,—We arrived here with the whole European party on the 29th ult. All well.

"The new steamer constructed at Ismailia answers admirably for passing the narrow channels of the Bahr Giraffe, at the absence of paddles allows her to slip through the high grass.

"I found the Bahr Giraffe completely changed; thanks to the great labour that I bestowed upon the work in 1871, my canals have turned into permanent channels of deep water, and the force of the stream has cleared away the sandy shallows. We came through with the twin screw steamer of 108 tons with little difficulty.

"I left everything in most satisfactory order throughout my territory—the Government firmly established, the natives contented and paying their corn tax; the slave-hunters driven out of the country; the officers and troops in good health and spirits, and no volunteers for Khartoom. This is a change that is the best proof of success. Two years ago all officers and men wished to abandon the expedition and return to the Soudan.

"The Viceroy has shown great determination in persisting against the slave trade, and thus opposing the most cherished institution of his subjects. The most decided orders have been sent here, and should the slave trade recommence when I leave it will be the fault of the Soudan authorities. There are now 11 steamers on the White Nile, and with honest cruising no slaver could escape.

"The Viceroy sent orders to Khartoom that at all costs the main channel of the White Nile should be cleared. An expedition started last year, and succeeded in cutting through the original dam, and opened the river for a great distance. Six large vessels were lost. During the night the force of the stream in a new channel suddenly broke up the dense vegetation, which, coming down in many floating acres, swept away six vessels and buried them no one knows where, as not even their long yards and masts were ever discovered.

"At the close of the rains another expedition will continue the work, and the White Nile will be reopened. The camels will be then transported to Ismailia, and there will be no difficulty in delivering the steamers at the spot required above the last Cataracts.

"On my arrival here I received with much pleasure your welcome letter of March 9 1872. I had already received a kind note of yours at Fatiko, of a very old date. I cannot express my grief at the loss of my dear old friend Sir Roderick. I enclose a letter that I had written to him last September.

"The news of Livingstone's safety received here is most cheering, but I am astonished at his account of an examination of the north end of Tanganyika, that there does not appear to be any connexion with the Albert Nyanza.

"Since I wrote of Sir Roderick, the King of Uganda, M'tése, to whom I had intrusted the search for Livingstone, sent messengers to me at Fatiko, saying that his men had been to Ujiji, and declared that Livingstone had left that place long ago for the west side of Tanganyika, since which nothing was known of him. They also reported that three white men had been to Ujiji but had returned.

"I sent one of my men with M'tése's envoys to remain with him as my agent. This man (Selim) was one of Speke's 'faithfuls,' who, having got drunk in Alexandria, was seized by the police and made a soldier; thus his destiny brought him into my service.

"I wrote a letter to Livingstone, which will certainly reach him if he comes north, and the King of Uganda will receive him kindly and forward him to the Government station.

"I established a station opposite Rionga's island on the Victoria Nile, N. lat. 2·06. My next station is Fatiko—N. lat. 3·01—at which places he will feel himself at home, should he reach them.

"The envoys sent by M'tése all assured me that the Tanganyika is the M'wootan N'zizé (Albert Nyanza) and that Ujiji is on the eastern border; that you can travel by boat from Ujiji to the north end of the Albert Lake; but you must have a guide, as some portions are very narrow and intricate. From my experience of the high-water grass, I should expect islands and floating vegetation in the narrow passes described.

"I am by no means fond of geographical theories, but the natives' descriptions were so clear that I accepted as a fact that the Tanganyika and Albert Lakes are one sheet of water, with marshy narrow straits overgrown with water grass, through which you require a guide.

"I thank you and our society much for your kind interference in behalf of Lieutenant J. A. Baker, R.N. After all that he has gone through with me, it would break his heart should his reward be an enforced retirement from the Navy. * * * * *

"I trust to reach England in September.

"Ever very sincerely yours,
"Samuel Baker.

"Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., &c."

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